BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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DAILY PROGRESS.

THURSDAY, AUG. 20, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR THE THIRD WEEK IN AUGUST.

	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.
16. Sunday	5 19	6 54
17. Monday	5 20	6 40
18. Tuesday	5 21	6 39
19. Wednesday—Cromwell d. 1658	5 22	6 38
20. Thursday—Moon 6 days old	5 23	6 37
21. Friday	5 24	6 36
22. Saturday—Bat. Catlett's Station '62	5 25	6 35

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Heavy Bombardment--Sumter still holds out.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 18.—All day yesterday the bombardment was more furious than at any previous day. The *Ironsides* and six monitors and six gun-boats, with all the enemy's land batteries, opened on Battery Wagner at daybreak, throwing twenty shells per minute at our works. This continued until eleven o'clock, when the fleet and land batteries turned their attention to Fort Sumter. The *Ironsides* and six monitors approached to within three-quarters of a mile of Sumter and battered away vigorously against the South face. Fort Sumter replied vigorously from the barbette guns. The contest lasted about three hours, when the fleet having been struck very often stood out of range, with flags at half mast. It is supposed that some high Yankee Naval officer had been killed. The enemy's land batteries of two hundred pounders, parrot guns, kept a constant fire yesterday evening and all last night against Sumter. The roar of cannon was heard in the city. The casualties at Sumter yesterday were one killed and thirteen wounded. At Battery Wagner, seven killed and twenty-four wounded. Among the killed is Capt. Wampler, of Va., Chief Engineer at Wagner. The cannonading was resumed at daybreak this morning, and now, (nine o'clock, a. m.,) is going on with great vigor. Batteries Gregg and Wagner are unimpaired.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Aug. 18.—The enemy's land batteries kept pounding away, chiefly with their heavy parrott guns. There was comparatively little firing against Fort Wagner, on which the enemy can make no impression whatever. A monitor engaged Fort Wagner yesterday afternoon, but was soon driven off. No casualties amongst our troops yesterday. Last night was dark and windy and no firing took place, but at daylight this morning, the enemy's parrott guns re-opened on Sumter, firing quite rapidly. This still continues, our James Island batteries replying.

Later From the North.

RICHMOND, August 18.—The New York *Times* of the 14th was received at Petersburg last night. It contains nothing whatever from the army of the Potomac and but little news of interest from any quarter. The 176th Pennsylvania regiment, six hundred strong, whose term expired, had arrived from Port Royal. A letter dated Charleston Bar, 10th, says a grand assault is to take place on the 13th. The greatest confidence is felt as to the result. The fall of Sumter and Wagner is regarded as certain within six hours after the ball opens.

The draft in New York will be commenced on Monday, 24th. No intereference will be permitted.

Gen. Hood Denies Being Appointed to the Command of the Cavalry in Virginia, &c.

RICHMOND, Aug. 18.—General Hood contradicts the report of his appointment to the command of the cavalry in Northern Virginia.

Four steamers arrived at a Confederate port yesterday.

There are no signs yet of active hostilities on the Rappahannock, but there is an indication of prolonged inactivity.

The authorities throughout the Confederacy should use unremitting exertions to send back deserters from the army.

Ex-Gov. Brown, of Miss., not taken the Oath to the Lincoln Government.

ATLANTA, Aug. 18.—Colonel W. W. W. Wood, of Natchez, denies that ex-Gov. Brown, of Mississippi, has taken the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln Government. He is now removing his family and property to Georgia. His heart and soul are with the cause of the South.

The Exchange of Prisoners Stopped, &c.

RICHMOND, Aug. 17.—No flag of truce at City Point for the past ten days. It is premised the Yankees have suspended the exchange of prisoners indefinitely. No interview has yet taken place between Judge Ould and the new Yankee Commissioner.

Since the defeat of Curry for the House of Representatives it is the generally expressed desire that he be sent to the Senate as the successor of Mr. Yancy.

Judge Campbell is spoken of as probably the successor of Col. Watts as Attorney General.

Skirmishing near Fredericksburg.

RICHMOND, Aug. 17.—A dispatch from the front, dated 17th, says a small force of the enemy appeared Saturday, when some firing ensued but no casualties occurred.—Cannon were heard this morning and it is believed that a considerable force of the enemy are near Fredericksburg. The cannonading seemed to be North of the city. The pickets are firing this morning.

[The above dispatchescame the through route, arriving as you see, ahead of time, only two days from Richmond. —ED. PROG.]

The Debt of the Confederate States—Yankees falling back, &c.

RICHMOND, Aug. 19.—A communication from Robert Tyler, Register of the Treasury, published in the *Sentinel*, says the whole amount of Treasury notes issued since the Government went into operation is exactly six hundred and twenty-four millions of dollars. Three hundred and twenty-six millions have been funded in bonds and stocks. About one million have been cancelled. The whole public debt, including European loan, does not quite reach eight hundred and forty millions, against which must be charged all cotton and other assets now held by the Government. The entire interest of the public debt does not exceed twenty three millions.

Reports from the Rappahannock continue to represent Meade's army falling back towards the Potomac. Several ministers and laymen, who are of opinion that heretofore there has been too much preaching and too little praying on fast day, and appreciating the position of our country, desire the request to be communicated that dis- courses will be dispensed with on Friday, and at 11 o'clock, the people will assemble everywhere for prayer and for humbling themselves before God.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, AUG. 20, 1863. NO. 222.

Still Later from the North and Europe.

NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, Aug. 19.—Northern dates of the 18th have been received. The draft in New York commenced on the 18th. Prospect quiet. Draft reduced one half.

Charleston correspondents write that they saw bricks fly off Sumter in the attack on Friday.

Arkansas is nearly overrun and trade will soon be opened.

Price is said to be in a dangerous position.

Eighteen thousand Confederate troops will soon be exchanged.

Grant favors the opening of the cotton trade with the Southwest to loyal citizens.

Vallandigham is said to have resigned.

Opinion in England concedes a speedy end of the war and suppression of the rebellion.

Baltimore & Ohio railroad has been repaired and is in running order.

General Holmes is dead.

Welles has ordered six more gunboats.

The Rebel loan in Europe is at twenty-six cents discount.

Union ticket in Kentucky has fifty thousand majority

A great parade over the reported action of Conservatives in North Carolina.

Nothing received from Fredericksburg. A flank movement by Lee feared.

Yankees Still at Fredericksburg.

RICHMOND, Aug. 18.—The Yankees, in small force, are still around Fredericksburg. They say their pickets will remain at Falmouth permanently. Pickets are firing every day.

CONGRESSIONAL.—We understand that a political meeting at Greensboro', on Tuesday, nominated Hon. John A. Gilmer as a candidate for Congress in the 5th District.

The Trustees of the Military College for orphans, will meet to-day (Aug. 20th) inst., in the Chapel of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, in this city at 11 o'clock.

THE PROSPECT AT CHARLESTON.—We left Charleston on Monday evening, and are happy to inform our readers that the depression in the spirits of the people, caused by the enemy's occupation of Morris Island, was wearing off, and they were regaining confidence in our ability to hold our fortifications, and successfully defend the city. We have the highest military authority for saying the enemy have made no progress since their bold and desperate assault on Battery Wagner, and signally fatal repulse, on the eighteenth of July, and our fortifications are greater in number, extent, and strength. Battery Wagner, especially, notwithstanding the utmost incessant shelling with fifteen inch shells, is far stronger and better prepared for offensive and defensive warfare than it was before the first attack:

It is astonishing and refreshing to witness the calmness and quiet that prevail in "the city by the sea," notwithstanding the almost continuous thundering at her gates from the monster guns of her persevering, inexorable, and unscrupulous enemy.

But trade has considerably relaxed its sinews and its efforts are rather spasmodic; for the young men are, generally, in the regular military service, while the old, grey headed men are "keeping watch and ward" over the city, having their regular drills by day and details by night as City Guards, setting a noble example, which their juniors, in many localities, would do well to follow.

We had abundant opportunity to observe, and it affords us pleasure to chronicle the fact, that General Beauregard was addressing himself with earnestness, energy and assiduity to the responsible duty entrusted to him, and deeply impressed with the importance to our cause of his success; and General Jordan, Chief of Staff, General Ripley and Colonel Harris, of the Engineer Department, and subordinate officers and men, were nobly seconding the efforts of their General. They appeared calm and confident, but determined to leave no means unemployed that might minister to success. It was believed that the enemy, having obtained a foothold on Morris Island, whether he should make any progress had become a question of engineering, and that since the enemy's repulse at Battery Wagner, Beauregard had stolen a march on Gilmore, and would, ultimately, vindicate his superiority.—*Chattanooga Confederate.*

Report reached Petersburg yesterday, that heavy firing was heard during the morning, by our pickets below, apparently in the direction of Williamsburg.—Couriers from below reported, at the War Department, last night, that no firing of the kind described had taken place on Gen. Wise's lines, and it is surmised that the report arose from artillery practice by the Yankees at Yorktown, where it is understood they have established some sort of a military school.—*Examiner, 18th.*

A DANGEROUS EXPLOSIVE.—A Yankee letter writer from Mississippi has discovered that the Confederates are using an explosive musket ball of the most destructive and barbarous character. These balls are of the Minnie pattern, sixty-nine calibre, hollow, and filled with fulminating powder, covered at the base with a cap. On striking any object they explode with terrible effect. One of these terrible missiles struck one of the Federals in the leg, shattering the bone into nineteen pieces. The effect of the wound of a simple Minnie ball is always considdered of a dangerous character, but the new ball above described is positively barbarous.

Duplin County May, 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one man should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas I Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3D CON. DIST. OF N. C.
May 28-tf

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressiona District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

MILITARY NOTICES.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

AFTER MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF A WAR- fare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country, and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad; your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that, by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions, as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end, all that is necessary is, that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders —and when with any approach of such equality, have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrank from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others, again, have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number, to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

{SEAL.} Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sect'y of State.
Aug 5-20t

The papers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy the above proclamation, at the earliest moment, and for twenty days thereafter, and send their bills to the Private Secretary of the President.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
CAMP HOLMES, Aug. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE PROCLAmation of amnesty and pardon by the President, an earnest invitation is extended to all persons absent without leave from the army, to report themselves at the Camp of Instruction immediately, to be forwarded to their regiments. All good citizens are entreated to use every means in their power to prevail upon persons of the class named to return to their duty. They will be well treated and past offences forgotten. Transportation will be furnished to their commands.

But it must be distinctly understood that after the expiration of the time set by the President, the most vigorous measures in the power of the government will be instituted for the arrest and punishment of all absent from their commands without leave. None need expect to evade longer the service which they justly owe to their country. Let them report at once to their militia officers to be sent to camp, or come in person without delay.

II. A Camp of Instruction will be opened at "Camp Vance," near Morganton, on the 10th of August. All persons subject to conscription in the 9th and 10th District will report to Capt. James C. McRae, Commanding Camp Vance.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adj't. Aug 5-20t

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

MULES! MULES! MULES!

STRAYED OFF OR CAPTURED BY THE ENEMY, during the recent raid at Tarboro, five MULES, all branded N. C. One of them black, one bay, one iron grey, and two small mules, color not known. I will give Twenty Dollars for the delivery of each mule to me at Raleigh, or to Mr. David Pender at Tarboro, N. C. They are supposed to be in the neighborhood of Kinston.

THOMAS D. HOGG,
August 10-2w Major & C. S.

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by JOLLY & LACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

550 ACRES OF NO. 1 HICKORY LAND, DWELLing Houses, Barns and Stables and fine Orchards. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation. Any person wishing to purchase can have possession of the Land in a short time. This land is eight miles from Greensboro' and three and a half miles from Jamestown Depot.

F. A. GANETT.
Aug. 17-1m

HOUSE AND LOT IN GRAHAM, N. C., FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE IS A FRAMED BUILDing and contains four large rooms, with a fire place in each. There is on the lot a good kitchen, with two rooms and a fire place in each; also a good and roomy Smoke House. A well of most excellent water is an additional advantage to the place. The lot contains about six acres, and is situated in the town of Graham, within mile of Graham Station, on the N. C. R. R. The location is very healthy, and the conveniences of the situation are d. Price 3,500, for the next 30 days. For furnation apply to F. D. KOONCE,
12-tf Haw River, N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, out 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to

July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.

PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department.

THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

A VERY SUPERIOR 6¼ OCTAVO ROSEWOOD Piano Forte, made by Knape & Ghale, of Baltimore, The above Piano has the entire Iron Frame, and is finished all round, having four round corners, a very fine tone and every way a first rate instrument. Enquire of

JAS. PIRSSON,
July 9-tf Harget St., opposite the Fair Grounds.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to

June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

3,700 BOXES OF THE SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS

HAVE BEEN ORDERED IN ONE DAY. WHEREever known their use continues. Without puffing, they have gained ground by their real value. More than five hundered persons are known to have been cured by these Pills.

This excellent family medicine is recommended by the proprietor as good only for diseases of the Liver. His correspondents say that they also cure Billious Rheumatism, Pneumonia, Chills and Fevers, Billious Fevers, Piles and Worms. They are a perfectly safe medicine.

Peter Vaden, Esq., of Dinwiddie county, Va., after describing remarkable cures in his family of Billious Rheumatism and Pleurisy, says: "My Doctor's bill has been heretofore from $175 to $200 per year. I have used them [these pills] for my family, which consists of eighteen white and colored, and have not called in a Doctor. This is a great saving. They certainly are the best family medicine ever discovered."

Rev. John W. Potter, of Greene county, North Carolina, had suffered twelve years from a diseased liver, which the physicians had not been able to cure. He says:

"I commenced taking the Hepatic Pills with no confidence in them. They acted like a charm on me. From that hour I have improved. I have persevered in their use until now, by God's blessing, I am well and hearty. I had a negro man who, as I believe, was saved from death by a dose of these Pills. My Doctor's bill was annually from $100 to $200, but I have had no use for a physician since."

The great rise in the price of ingredients and the heavy tax on these Pills, compel the proprietor to put them at their present prices or quit the manufacture. They are not more profitable to him than when he sold them at lower rates.

Price: $1:50 a box. For $15 a dozen boxes will be sent prepaid to any part of the Confederacy. Those who desire less than a dozen boxes must apply to the Druggists. Great reduction made to Druggists and merchants who pay by the gross. Cash must always accompany orders.

Address GEO. W. DEEMS,
Aug 1-2tawlm* Wilson, N. C.

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS ADministered an ointment to many friends in cases of Rheumatism (which she considers almost a specific in the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly dimish the empire of this terrible tyrant:

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT! READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

PRICE: $5 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States, Address

MRS. S. A. REID, box 307,
Raleigh, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. July 31, 1863.

Dear Mrs. Reid: After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good has its use been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering relief to

THOS. J. JOHNSTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 1863.

Mrs. S. A. Reid: Having used your Ointment myself [illegible] members of my family, I may safely pronounce it the [illegible]y for Rheumatism I have ever tried.

[illegible]d advise *all* who are afflicted with this disease to [illegible]ve it a trial.

Yours respectfully,
Aug 4-2w H. PORTER.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte. N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equay if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled.

Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June-3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

REWARDS.

$300 REWARD.

MY CARRIAGE HOUSE WAS BROKEN OPEN ON the night of the 12th inst., and was stolen therefrom, I set double carriage harness, nearly new, but little used, and described as follows: Saddles silver plated tops and white patent leather welts, or facings to pads, bridle's blinds trimmed with white patent leather, with small tarret on the tob of headstalls, made with bar buckles; bits straight bar with rings, driving reigns rounded and made of russet leather, small covered buckle in middle of hand holt. Also one set single buggy harness, silver plated, saddle strop leading from saddle to crupper, inlaid with white patent leather; bridle without blinds, headstall inlaid with white patent leather, small fancy tarret on top of headstall; reins rounded of russet leather. These harness about half worn; bit to bridle straight mouth piece with check. Also one set single buggy harness, about half worn, with what is called the self-adjusting tree; bridle to these harness new, without blinds. Also one black full quiltred, what is called a pad saddle, without tree, about half worne, russet stirrup leather, wood stirrups not covered. Also several riding and harness bridles not described. The above reward of three hundred dollars will be paid on delivery of the goods to me and the conviction of the thief, or two hundred dollars for the delivery of the goods.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,
Aug 14-tf Raleigh, N. C.

RANAWAY.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCIBER ON WEDnesday night, August 12th, my negro boy ALFRED. He is nearly black, with a deep scar on his under lip, rather slender and about sixteen years old. No doubt he will try to pass for a free boy. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in jail.

Aug 14-tf T. McGEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

A GENUINE ARTICLE OF LORILLARD'S SALT Snuff and Appleby's Fresh or Sweet Snuff. Will send the above Snuff in any quantity, from one pound upwards, by express.

A. A. WILLARD,
Aug 7-t15S* Greensboro, N. C.

DRY HIDES WANTED.

I WILL PAY A LITTLE MORE THAN THE HIGHest cash price for any number of good, well trimmed RAW HIDES. Bring them in, one, two, forty, or five hundred at a time. FRANK I. WILSON, Agt.

Aug 12-1w
Standard copy 3 times.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his service to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Swedes and Professor Hansen.

Jan 13-tf

HORSES AND MULES.

I HAVE STILL ON HAND ABOUT TWENTY Horses and six Mules, belonging to citizens, which were captured from the Yankee raiders, some of them recently turned over to me. Their owners are respectfully requested to call for them with as little delay as possible. If not claimed before the end of the month they will be taken for the public service. A GORDON,
8-tls Quartermaster, Kinston, N. C.

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco, in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
July 25-3m.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. E. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day	$ 5
Week	25
Month	90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

☞ One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.

June 23-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer
Standard copy

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day	$4.00
" " week	25.00
" " month	100.00

Children under ten, and servants, half price.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 23-tf] B. & CO.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 21-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUG. 20, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**--To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

All remittances of money by mail at the risk of those sending it.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the PROGRESS OFFICE for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

We publish, this morning, from a very intelligent source, a very full, and what seems to be, correct statement of our operations and performances pending the last Yankee raid to Rocky Mount, Tarboro', &c.

Of course we do not know whether the statements are all true or not; one thing, however, is certain, it gives a more intelligible and understanding statement than we have seen and as we had published a report or two before, justice required that we should publish this. It is true, it reflects pretty severely upon the military skill of a few officers, but then, all hands agree, so far as we have been able to learn, that there was great blundering somewhere and it is right, and the good of the service demands that it should be known who was in fault.

To-morrow, Friday the 21st inst., it will be recollected, is the day set apart by the President for fasting, humiliation and prayer.

Below we give a few extracts from our exchanges touching that subject.

In a recent issue of the Richmond *Whig*, the Editor makes some very appropriate and sensible suggestions, addressed principally to the head of the government from which is the following:

"No doubt, the people are sinful enough, and have surely tried the patience of Heaven; but we think it would not be difficult to trace disasters that have befallen us to cause more simple than the sins of a whole people; and we hope it will not be considered irreverent, if we say that the remedy may be found even without prayer. The President invites the people to self-examination, to communion with their own hearts and consciences, and hopes they will profit by the discoveries made. With all respect and sincerity, we invite him to similar scrutiny and meditation. Let him ask his own heart and conscience if he has dealt faithfully and fairly with the immense interests committed to his charge, in denying himself the light and the support of minds incontestably the clearest, soundest, strongest, best informed and most devoted to the cause that the country affords! Does he, in his conscience, believe that the Cabinet he now has is the very wisest and best he could have, and that he has to the fullest extent availed himself of all the wisdom they possess? If he belives this, then he has a right to throw the responsibility for the failures and reverses elsewhere, and to cry to Heaven for superhuman aid. But if he is conscious of any dereliction in this respect, it is one of the injunctions of that religion whose succor he invokes, that he shall not only confess, but amend his own short comings, and then seek help from above for whatever he is unable to accomplish of himself."

Referring to the same subject the *Southern Christian Advocate* has the following:

Now we wish to propose that the observance be somewhat different on this occasion from that on any day heretofore appointed.

It is officially appointed—it is public service to which we are called, not by Church authority, but by our civil rulers. It should be observed officially, and our rulers should take the lead in observing it properly.

First then, let the President of the Confederacy, all the heads of Departments and their subordinates at Richmond, fast themselves, repent of their sins, and meet together at some selected place of worship, where from a preacher previously appointed, they may hear a sermon suited to their positions and responsibilities.

The *N. C. Christian Advocate* does not fully endorse the foregoing, lest humility and true penitence might be swallowed up by a spirit of pomp and display, but heartily endorses the following from the same journal:

"We would have the preachers selected for this occasion to be men not afraid to speak boldly—to show the rulers their sins: and we would hope, that discarding all their old fast day sermons, in which they vindicated the revolution, praised the virtue and valor of our people, and abused our enemies, they would lay the axe to the root of the sins among us, and deal with them, with an unsparing hand. Conviction and remorse must be awakened, and sincere repentence follow, or the observance of the day would be but a solemn mockery before God. There is little use for such appointed days, unless we grow better. They only enhance our guilt by the addition of hypocrisy to sin. To keep the day, and then go on drinking, gaming, swearing, Sabbath-breaking, embezzling, speculating, defrauding, extorting, hoarding, withholding the necessaries of life from sale, for higher prices, lying, swindling, and committing other sins not necessary to mention, living for this world and its pleasures only, thus defying God, and provoking His wrath by our iniquities, is only to add aggravating insult to the infraction of Divine law, damning enough under any circumstances."

The Fayetteville *Presbyterian*, writing under the same head, introduces the following:

Are the people of the Confederacy prepared to respond in a proper spirit to the call of their christian Chief Magistrate? Are they truly humbled under the hand that has been so long afflicting them?—Have they put away iniquity from their hearts and lives? If not, are they looking now, in view of the solemn call upon them by the President, to the proper source for securing these right dispositions of heart? Are they sincerely desirous of removing every obstacle to the blessings of peace and prosperity which God has certainly in store for us? These questions will be answered ere long by the events of God's providence. If there shall be, on the part of the people, true humility and repentence for sin with earnest prayer and supplication to God for help, decisive victory and a lasting peace shall speedily follow. The war will be continued until God shall accomplish His purpose in these chastisements; then it shall exist no longer.—Let us examine ourselves, and prepare for the solemn duties to which the President calls us on the 21st.

Now we beg leave to add that, while we have the utmost confidence in the efficacy of prayer in the procurement of Divine favor, all hands, from the President down, had better stay away from the holy altars of God unless they intend to go with a forgiving spirit. That it is the duty of every christian and patriot to go, no one will deny, but he who goes with and maintains a spiteful, revengeful spirit—a spirit that would damn his enemies and consign them to endless perdition, cannot pray, successfully, "God be merciful to me, a sinner," and had better stay away.

The following Editorial from the Richmond *Whig* will be very interesting to our readers just at this time. We publish it because we like the plain, practical suggestions and facts it contains and the hopeful spirit which it displays.

The exceeding unpopularity of the draft in the North furnishs the only glimmering ray of light that now finds its way to us from the dark horizon of our future. Every day, however, adds a new evidence to the already accumulated stock, that the North is fully as tired of the war as the South, and that so soon as demagoues, usurpers and despots can be pushed to one side and the honest masses—the great popular heart of the two sections can be brought in sufficient proximity to speak through other mediums than cannons and mortars—we will not only have peace awarded to us, but glorious independence, as a seperate government, with the unrestricted enjoyment of all our worldly substance that remains.

But lest we should pervert the meaning of the article in question, we proceed to give it without further comment:

THE DRAFT AT THE NORTH.

The draft at the North will prove a complete failure. The results so far indicate that the 300,000 cannot be raised without a resort to a wholesale conscription of runaway negroes. Such a movement has, in fact, been already inaugurated, for according to accounts received here some days ago, the negroes at Fort Monroe, Washington and other points, have been removed to camps of instruction to prepare them for service. As to white men, they are not to be had. The New York *Times* of a late date in giving the results of the draft so far, presents a meagre ratio of availables—not more than three or four per cent. of the number drafted. Many of those who were drafted sought exemption by flight, while hundreds escaped on some plea of disability. The twelve or fifteen thousand which constituted the quota of New York city are lost to the Government by the commutation provided by the council; and so with regard to the 1,500 or 2,000 to be furnished by Brooklyn.—Many other cities and towns have pursued a similar policy. In Ohio, subscriptions have been taken up in several towns to buy off those who are unable to provide the funds themselves, while in the Northwestern States the people are actively drilling to resist the draft. We have no hope of the success of this resort however, only so far as it may influence the public authorites to make provision for exemption, as has been done in New York.

The burden of the draft is destined to fall upon the miserable "contrabands," who are neither in a condition to resist or to furnish commutation money. Neither can they secure exemption by flight, like their white associates, for there is scarcely a point to which they may turn that they are not met by statutory prohibitions which debar their entry into the different States. They will have to hold their ground and submit to be "driven like bullocks to the slaughter pen."

This state of things is eminently auspicious of future advantages to us, and we will be in a condition to turn them to good account. The fitness of the negro for military service will only be ascertained when the ratio of blacks to whites is increased to some standard which will cause the influence of that element to be felt in the army. When that standard is attained, and such an approximation of numerical strength established as will cause a modification of the undue restraints and exposure to which the few negroes now in service are subjected, scenes like that which immortalized the Yankees at Manassas will be of frequent occurrence. Insubordination will also be no uncommon feature of military life in the Yankee army. The monotony of camp life will be agreeably relieved by little incidents of moral depravity which will demand a somewhat stricter enforcement of the Yankee code of morals than has hitherto marked its application.

Truly may we congratulate ourselves on the prospect of an increase of the black element in the Yankee ranks which the progress of the draft holds out. It is to us the most encouraging feature of any yet presented in connection with the military organization of our army. Aside from its significance as an indication of the exhausted condition of the North in the matter of fighting material, it holds out to us assurances of easy victories in the future, and of peace not very remote. Nothing but a terrible dearth of the fighting element at the North could necessitate a resort to the drafting of negroes. It is alike an indication of weakness, moral depravity and malignant resentment such as might shock the sentiments of civilized nations. The Yankees, however, will not be swerved from their purpose by any fear of disturbing the sensibilities of European philanthropists.—And neither ought they; for our experience as to Christian sentimentalism, as it has been developed in connection with the war, proves it to be a commidity of little practical value. With the Yankee it is nothing more than a cloak for hypocrisy; it is, in fact, itself, the very soul and essence of the worst species of hypocricy. The same may be said of other nations, with such modification only as results from their relative inherent traits of character in contrast with the Yankees.

The common place practice of appealing to civilized nations to witness the justice of a cause and the humane principles upon which it is conducted, or the brutal excesses of an enemy, is the merest sham and absurdity. What cares England how we conduct this war. Would it affect her less favorably towards us if we hung every Yankee who fell into our hands instead of paroling or exchanging them? No, and the Yankees are not diminished one iota in her estimation, because of their brutalities, below the position which they would occupy by a conduct of this war upon civilized principles. Interest is the great regulator of national sentiment and sympathy. As that tends, so will their humane impulses. If the Yankees could employ negroes enough to butcher every man, woman and child in the South, English sentiment would still be regulated by self-interest, and there would be no impulse or pang in conflict with it.

Seward is right in ignoring the opinions of civilization. It would be well if we did the same and looked better to our own interests. Let us cease these hackneyed appeals to civilized nations in regard to the employment of negro soldiers by the North. We have rather cause for congratulation in that circumstance than otherwise, and even if we had not, we have nothing to gain by such appeals. The employment of negroes in the Yankee army compares with the Exeter Hall doctrine of equality, and is of course approved by English sentiment. A re-enactment of the scenes of St. Domingo would hardly create a shudder there.

We cannot urge too forcibly the necessity of as prompt a reinforcement of Gen. Lee as possible.—Meade's army is neither in a condition to assume the aggressive, nor to withstand an attack by Lee, if his force approximates anything like his former numerical standard. Fifteen thousand of Meade's army are now in New York with a view to quell any revolt that may arise there while squads, numbering in the aggregate many thousands more, are scattered all over the North to attend to the enforcement of the draft. An aggresive movement by Lee would necessitate the return of these troops; and this would give full away to the spirit of resistance which pervades the North in reference to the draft. Inaction on the part of Lee will afford Meade a double advantage. He will be enabled to spare this large contingent of his force to gather up the conscripts, and this contingent will then return reinforced by the number which the draft will yield. Whether our present relative strength to Meade's diminished army will be maintained after the accession of these forces to Meade, is very questionable. Lee is now, or will be in a week or two, in a better position for a forward movement than he probably will be three or four months hence. True, the Yankee draft will be a failure, but the longer time they get, and the more troops that can be spared to enforce it, the more effective will it be rendered. To give the death blow to the draft, it is only necessary to open the way for resistance to it, and this can only be done by such a movement on the part of Lee as will cause the return of the forces now detailed to enforce it.

If ever effort should be made to reinforce Lee, now is the time. He never had, and probably never will have a better opportunity to annihilate the "Army of the Potomac" than now exists. After two or three weeks more, the enemy will be increasing in numerical strength and efficiency, and we should see that no time be given him to secure these advantages. Let Lee be strengthened by some means without delay, and Meade's army and the draft will no longer be a source of much trouble to us.

From the Richmond Dispatch.]

DEGRADING THE SOUTH.—A correspondent of a Southern Journal, expatiating upon the unparalleled indignities offered by the Yankees to the Southern people, expresses the conviction that, having found it impossible to elevate the negro to the level of the white man, they are determined to degrade the Southern white man to the level of the negro.

Undoubtly there is no base thing which they are not capable of contemplating, but in such designs as these their capacity is not equal to their malignity. The laws of nature are too strong even for Yankees. Even if they could conquer us, they cannot also conquer the decrees of Heaven. They can no more degrade the white man to the negro's level than they can raise the negro to equality with the white man. All history proves the fact that you can neither keep the white man down nor raise the negro. God has arranged and fixed these things by His inmutable laws, and no human effort can derange or unfix them.

We are aware of the malice of the Black Republicans, and how far, if successful, it can go. We know that, so far as earthly possessions and physical welfare is concerned, there would be no bounds to their triumphant diabolism. They would make every one of us food for starvation or the gibbet; they would desolate and confiscate every rood of land; they would reduce our women and children to menial servitude and field labor. But still from the depth of our tribulation each true Southron could exclaim, "Thou mayest slay the body of a true man, himself thou canst not hurt." They cannot gratify their envy in that which is the chief end of all their malicious arts—our degradation, our deprivation of self-respect, our lofty and unutterable contempt of them. We understand as the world does, that loss of worldly goods, that imprisonment in penitentiaries, that death itself, does not and cannot degrade men who act from virtue and principle, but, on the contrary, reflect new glory upon their characters, give them new claims to the respect of the world, and make their title clear to immortality here and hereafter. Who would not rather be the Southern patriot in poverty and tribulation, than a depraved and vulgar son of the Pilgrims, dressed in purple and fine linen, and incapable of one elevated thought or generous aspiration? Who would not rather be the French noble, dying calmly and proudly under the hands of that Red Republican mob, who could kill but could not degrade him, than the beastly *canaille*, who gloated over his death agonies, and are now execrated by all mankind, and suffering in another world tortures which they in vain attempted to inflict upon their victim in this.

But we shall never permit them even this transient triumph. They cannot and shall not conquer the South. They may take all our seaport cities, but they will never touch a vital part of the Confederacy. The knowledge of what they intend will nerve every arm and inspire every heart to perish to the last man before surrender to such demons.

MAJ. GEN. STUART'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 6, 1863.

General Order No. 27:

The gallant and spirited resistance offered by Hampton's brigade to a body of the enemy's cavalry and artillery, greatly superior in numbers, on the 1st inst., deserves the highest commendation at the hand of the division commander.

The good conduct of the officers and men in that veteran brigade in such an unequal conflict, reflects the highest credit on their patriotism and high soldierly qualities, and is worthy of the emulation of the entire division.

In this contest the Horse Artillery, as usual, performed a part equal in heroism to its already brilliant prestige, and but for its supply of ammunition on the field becoming exhausted, the enemy's losses, confessedly more than three times our own, would have been far heavier.

The division must mourn the loss of some brave spirits; and the noble wounded, who for a time have left us, will, it is hoped, ere long be welcomed to our ranks, to strike again for Independence and Victory.

Let the sons of the Carolinas and the Gulf, in Virginia, continue to rival the heroism of their noble comrades of Vicksburg and Charleston, remembering that every blow struck at the enemy, no matter where, is a blow for home and its hallowed rights.

(Signed,) J. E. B. STUART,
Major General.

The Yannee gunboat Barney, injured by the explosion of a torpedo in the James, on the occasion of the recent gunboat excursion up that river, is reported to have sunk between City Point and Fort Monroe, while being towed to the latter place. The Yankee papers admitted that the Barney, which was a wooden tub, was lifted clear out of the water, and the strain upon her timbers must have "hogged" her terribly. We credit the report that she has "gone under."—*Examiner 18th.*

HELD AS A SPY.—Dr. Joseph Yates, of South Carolina, one of our Surgeons who was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, is now confined at Fort Norfolk, and held as hostage for the return of the notorious renegrade Virginian and spy, Dr. Rucker. The treatment of the Surgeons is represented as very harsh and severe. They are huddled together in a small room, very poorly ventilated and lighted, and their fare is of the coarsest kind. They are allowed the privilege of the jail area about one hour each day.—*Dispatch.*

For the Progress.]

MR. EDITOR:—The communication of your correspondent "Bruce," under date of the 6th inst., written for the alledged purpose of correcting misrepresentations in reference to the late Yankee raid to Tarboro' and Rocky Mount, would lead the casual reader to infer that "Bruce" was an active participant in the effort made to capture the raiders; but a comparison of his statement with the facts testified to by the citizens residing in the country through which the enemy returned to Newbern; and also, with what Col. Claiborne himself says of his own movements, would prove most conclusively that your correspondent was not present at, all, or, if so, that he was too much engaged to acquaint himself thoroughly with what he has undertaken to relate. The advance guard of the enemy left Tarboro on Monday the 21st ult., at 4 o'clock, p. m., and proceeded as far as Mr. Charles Vine's, when they were met by a squad of 20 of Col. Claiborne's command, who after an exchange of a few shots, killing two horses, retreated to Ottar Creek Bridge, twelve miles below Tarboro', on the main river road to Greenville, pursued by the enemy's advance. Here they joined Col. Claiborne's full command, who had halted there and had partially destroyed the bridge. Twelve or fifteen Yankees only, showed themselves, upon whom Col. C. at once opened fire with his artillery, planted near the bridge. The enemy then, leaving several pickets concealed about three hundred yards west of the bridge, retreated up the road about a half mile, and taking a road which runs at a right angle from the main road they came, in a half mile more, to an old abandoned ford across the same creek about two hundred and fifty yards distant from the house of Mr. Thomas Dupree. This ford is very circuitous and difficult of passage, and its track is about 150 yards in length. The advance, however, at once pushed in and crossed without hindrance or molestation, and at eleven o'clock that night, according to the statemen of Col. Newton, who lives four miles from the ford, the entire Yankee force had passed his house, and were hurrying on towards Snow Hill, while the last of the cavalcade of negroes did not pass his house until two hours after sunrise the next, (Tuesday) morning. A patriotic and heroic young lady, who resided not far from Ottar Creek bridge, hastened at the dawn of day to inform our pickets at the bridge of the enemy's movements, yet Col. C. ordered no pursuit and continued shelling from the bridge, the enemy's supposed but abandoned position, until half past five o'clock in the morning, to the destruction of nothing except the limbs of a few unoffending trees that could'nt *retreat*. No citizen living near the ford or anywhere on the road over which the Yankees passed, had ever heard of the "twenty-five killed and wounded" until informed thereof by "Bruce." The prisoners who were with the enemy when they crossed at the ford and were subsequently paroled, report that they saw but *two wounded* men and that they did not see or hear of any *killed*. Three Yankee stragglers, exhausted, drunk and indifferent to their fate, were captured by citizens near this place, and it is possible that Col. C. may have taken four or five more under similar circumstances somewhere on the route. I understand that Col. C. says that he could not obtain any definite information as to the movements of the enemy, and that he did not therefore deem it prudent to leave Ottar Creek Bridge until 9 o'clock, a. m., on Tuesday the 22d. Knowing as he did that the Yankees must necessarily return by this bridge, or cross the creek at this ford, only half a mile above, and of the existence of which he had been duly informed, why did he not have men posted there to resist their crossing? Such is the character of the ford that fifty men could have defended it and rendered it impassable, as efficiently as five hundred. But admitting that the desperate energy of the Yankees rendered *their* escape at this point inevitable, there was nothing to prevent the recapture of the negroes and the recovery of all the valuable property left here to follow them. The felling of a few small trees on the South bank of the creek, would have effectually blocked up the passage of the ford, and thus thrown into our hands all the negroes, buggies and carts, containing the stolen negroes and the vast amount of plunder that they were carrying off. Why Col. C's scouts, if he had any out it the direction of the Ford, (and if he had not, it was an unpardonable military blunder,) did not report before "sunrise," "the enemy as crossing half a mile up the creek and coming down on us," it is difficult to conjecture. Did he not have scouts out at dark on Monday, towards this ford, to apprise him of any attempt on the part of the enemy, at a flank movement? If he had any scouts out in that direction at all, why did he not discover that the Yankee advance had crossed at 10 o'clock and had gone on towards Snow Hill? Was it that these scouts were so infected with that spirit of timidity with which their commander was seemingly so grievously affected from the time he met the enemy until their final escape, that they were too prudent or cautious to venture sufficiently near the road to see or hear what was going on? Was it their own caution or that of their anxious commander that caused them to wait until *daylight*, when they could make their observatsons at a safer distance from Yankee revolvers. Mr. Editor, it was at this point more than at any other in the entire route, that the enemy should have been captured. It was here that the least military science or enterprise was required. It was here that with the least energy or effort, entire success would for once, have crowned our arms in North Carolina. But it was here that the most shameful timidity was manifested by the commander; evincing a total want of confidence in himself and a reliance in his men; showing his utter incapacity as a military leader and his entire unfitness for the responsible position which he occupies.

But it may be said that even Gen. Lee himself, may sometimes make a false movement, and that a single blunder should not be held sufficient to condemn a commander. True; most true. Then, let us follow this officer to the next scene of his strategy. By his superior knowledge of the "near cuts" he was enabled to reach the bridge over Little Contentnea Creek at Scuffleton, in advance of the enemy. Dr. Blow of Greenville, a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with that whole country, assured Colonel C., that the enemy would necessarily attempt to cross at that bridge, and urged and entreated him to remain and defend it, as the only hope of capturing them; but he disregarded the Doctor's advice and deemed it *prudent* to go on to Edward's Bridge, over the Great Contentnea. In about an hour afterwards, the Yankees reached Scuffleton, and finding but a few planks removed at intervals from the floor of the bridge, charged with one company across it, losing but two horses in the charge. They then filled up the few gaps with fence-rails and the whole force passed over in safety. The negroes, however, with the other stolen property remained here all night, guarded by about thirty Yankees; and Col. C., while at Edward's Bridge, was informed *three* times during the night, it it is said, by a member of Major Whitford's Battallion of the condition of things at Scuffleton, but he deemed it *prudent* not to interfere with them until *daylight*. In the meantime, he communicates the fact of the enemy's escape, to Gen. Martin and Gen. Martin hastens to "send over the wires," the gratifying intelligence to the country, that the *Yankees are gone*. At daylight Col. C moves and overtakes the rear guard of the negroes, and all our forces succeed in capturing two hundred women and children, about one hundred broken down mules, some sixty or seventy horses in the same condition, and twenty wagons and carts. By Col C's leaving Scuffleton bridge undefended the Yankees a second time slipped through our hands. Who is responsible for this blunder, however, whether Col C. or Gen. Martin, seems to be a matter of some doubt. Gen. M. was at Kinston, and the movement of our forces being under his sole direction, a courier had to be sent to him and an answer returned, before Col. Washington, who was at Coward's bridge, could be ordered to the Birney Place to intercept the retreating Yankees there. Why could not Gen. M. go nearer to the field of action and thus save time in the tranmission of his orders? Or why did not Col. C. send a corrier to Col. Washington, to inform him of the escape of the Yankees at Scuffleton, directing him or suggesting to him, to go at once to the Biney place, at the same time that he sent this information miles away to Gen. Martin? This would have driven them towards Haddocks Cross Roads, in the direction of Greenville, where they would have been met by Major Kennedy, who was waiting for them there. Or, suppose Col. C., had, according to the advice of Dr. Blow, remained and defended Scuffleton bridge and thus compelled the enemy to cross the Great Contentnea at Edward's bridge, and then had pursued them across that bridge, and our forces that was between the bridge and Kinston, had joined in the pursuit, Col. Washington being at Coward's bridge, there would have been no possible avenue of escape. They would have been driven down upon the narrow point formed by the confluence of the Great Contentnea and Neuse River and every man captured. We cannot suppose that they would have attempted to get to the South side of Nuese river over the bridge at Kinston, while the redoubtable Martin was there; nor can we for a moment admit the probability of their venturing to try to reach the bridge at Goldsboro with their jaded and almost famished horses. No. Mr. Editor, look at the map and you will see that they all must inevitably have been captured. And when this band of Yankee thieves and marauders reached Streets Ferry, our forces were close upon them, and might, according to the opinion of ninety-nine out of one hundred men of common sense, have captured them all, with all their plunder, without risking a man or firing a gun;—for to our overwhelming force they would doubtless have surrendered at the first intimation of an attack. They were completely powerless—without boats with which to cross the river, and without hope in a further retreat by land. But our commander again deemed it *prudent* to wait for *daylight*. When daylight came it brought what any sane man might have expected, transports to carry the beleaguered Yankees to Newbern, and a gunboat to cover their embarkation. The impunity with which these heartless incendiaries and plunderers have been permitted to return to their den will only increase their daring and encourage them to repeat their destructive raid. And what protection can we hope for from our troops with such inefficient commanders as Gen. Martin and Col. Claiborne? Nothing but devastation and ruin. These officers I think, have been sufficiently tried, and they have been notoriously "found wanting." How long are we to suffer the mortification and disgrace, not to speak of the destruction of our substance, that these incompetents are bringing upon us? How long are the dearest interest of the people of Eeastern North Carolina to be trifled with? As an Easter man Mr. Editor, I call upon you to "cry aloud and spare not," until the authorities do us justice. Let them give us such commanders as Gen. Ransom, Col. Hall, and Major Kennedy, or such as might be selected from among a score or more of Carolina's heroic sons, who have had their bravery and fitness to command tested on the battle field; and I venture to affirm that you would hear no more of burning Factories, and rifled dwellings and ravished women and stolen negroes, or of any of the fiendish outrages that these demons in human shape have committed. They would not risk themselves five miles from their strongholds; or if they should, they would not return thither by the way that they came out; nor would they return on stolen horses, of laden with the spoils of highway robbery. From the most reliable information that I have been able to gather, it is evident that but for the efficient services rendered by a portion of Capt. Barrett's Company, of Pitt, and by an equal number of Capt Pitt's Company, of Edgecombe, Col Claiborne's regiment would have accomplished nothing. And had not Major Kennedy, with his brave little command of one hundred men, boldly attacked that portion of the raiders, three hundred strong, that had started down on the North side of Tar river, and driven them back across the bridge into Tarboro, the whole country through which they would have passed would have been laid waste; and hundreds of negroes, horses and mules would have been carried off. And I have not met a citizen of Edgecombe who does not believe that, if Major Kennedy had had command of all the cavalry, not a Yankee would have escaped.

In conclusion, let me inform "Bruce" that I have in my possession other facts much more damaging to the reputation of his Colonel, as a military commander, than any that I have mentioned, which I withhold for the present, but which shall be laid before the public, whenever circumstances shall require it, or "Bruce" himself demands or requests it.

EDGECOMBE.

FROM THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.—Our advices by the Central cars, that all is quiet along Gen. Lee's lines on the Rappahannock, were confirmed at a later hour last night by similar advices received at the War Department.

Meade was certainly at Warrenton Junction, with his army lying on both sides of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Major Mosby had made another of his dashes in the rear of the Yankee army, this time near Aldie, capturing a number of sutler's wagons, horses, and taking 20 or 30 prisoners.

Numerous bodies of Yankee cavalry were hunting Mosby in various directions, but it was believed that he had successfully eluded them, as usual, and escaped into the Mountain fastnesses with his *booty* and prisoners, as the latter have been received in Richmond.

At a sale of Yankee plunder taken by Mosby and his men, held at Charlottesville last week, thirty odd thousand dollars were realized, to be divided among the gallant band.

On Friday last a very severe thunder storm prevailed on the Rappahannock. In the camp of Gen. Mahone's brigade, a party of soldiers, who had taken shelter under a tree, were prostrated by a stroke of lightning, which struck and shattered the tree. One of the soldiers was killed outright, and nine or ten others so severely injured that it was feared several of them would die. The accident occurred near Orange Court House.—*Examiner 18th.*

☞ DEATH OF A RAILROAD CONDUCTOR.—We hear with regret of the death of Mr. A. L. Phillips, for a number of years telegraph operator, and for the past five years Conductor on the Virginia Central Railroad. He died at the residence of his father, near Beaver Dam, in Hanover county, of typhoid fever of the most malignant type. His remains were escorted to this city by his brother Masons, and the funeral services conducted by Rev. Dr. Duncan.

The deceased was a man of great worth, and was esteemed and loved by all who knew him, either in business transactions or in the social circle.—*Richmond Whig.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A STOUT NEGRO BOY TO TURN WHEEL OF power press. Very liberal wages will be paid. Apply at this office. Aug 20

NOTICE.

ON THE 22ND INST., I SHALL SELL FOR CASH a likely NEGRO BOY, 20 years old, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Raleigh, at 1 o'clock.

J. POOL.
Aug 18-5t*

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

WILL MEET PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Graham, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in Oct. next.

Aug 6-4d WM. A. LONG, Sec.